# "BEFORE TAKING."

Good at any time. But before taking stock we will hold a grand bargain sale of Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves.

1,000 pairs of Gentlemen's Seamless all-Wool Hose, 18c a pair: reduced from 25c. 500 pairs Ladies' all-Wool Seamless Hose, 19c a pair: reduced from 250. 200 pairs Ladies' extra fine Ribbed Cashmere 200 pairs Ladies' extra fine Ribbed Cashmere Hose, 29c a pair; worth 45c. Small lot of Ladies' Fine Black Cashmere Hose, 35c a pair; regular price 50c. 200 pairs Children's Black Ribbed Wool Hose, 19e a pair; sold at 25c.

One case Ladies' Natural Colored Merino Vests (no Pants to match), 29c each; regular price 50c.

One case Gentlemen's Natural Shirts and Drawers, 6212c each; regular price 85c. One lot Gentlemen's Scarlet Shirts (no Pants to match), 49c each: regular price 75c.

One case Ladies' Fine Ribbed Cashmere Vests and Pants, in white and gray, 79c each; regular \$1 quality. 5,000 pairs Ladies' Colored Cashmere Gloves, 150 a pair; regular price 50c.

100 pairs Gentlemen's Heavy Lined Gloves, sold at 75c and \$1, go at 50c.

10 dozen fine Real Kid Gloves, the well-known Jouvin and Countess makes, in 4-button lengths, that sold at \$1.50 and \$2 a pair, go at \$1.19.

# .. S. AYRES & CO

## CONCERT,

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 1890.

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In Soule's photographs can be found pictures from nature of the homes of Emerson, Alcott, Hawthorne, and other American authors. Also, views of places in Newport, New York and Boston-homes of millionaires.

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HOME MONEY to LOAN At lowest rates, and without commissions, on Marion county real estate. Apply to

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BARGAIN WEEK DIAMOND JEWELRY GOLD WATCHES GOLD AND PLATED JEWELRY

Rogers' Knives and Forks SOLID SILVERWARE

CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS W. T. MARCY'S 38 WEST WASHINGTON ST. P. S .- Watch and Clock repairing, Music Box re-

FEES VERSUS SALARY.

A Clinton County Democratic Official Who Is Disgusted at His Party's Cry of Reform.

A Journal reporter listened to an interesting conversation, yesterday afternoon, between Deputy Clerk Harry Springsteen and one of the deputies from the office of Oliver Gard, Democratic clerk of Clinton county. "We came near losing our jobs," said the Clinton county man, "in the last election because we could not use our money. We got through by eight votes. though, and Isguess we are there to stay for a while. By the way, what do you peo-ple here charge for a summons?"

"Two collars and eighty cents," Mr.

Springsteen replied. "Is that all? Why, we get \$3.50 in our of-ce. I tell you how I am on the fee question. If a man is poor and can't afford to pay very high. I only charge him what the law allows; but when I get a rich fellow I add on a few fees and make an extra half dollar or so." "But how do you manage it?" Mr. Spring-

"By spreading out the record a little and making more than is needed. Pretty good,

"You won't be very glad when the fee and salary bill is passed, then?" "Don't talk to me about it; it makes me sick every time I think of it. But, confi-dentially, I don't believe the Legislature will pass it. There are too many Democratic officers in the State that it would affect. But if it does become a law they'll have to pay me a good salary, or I'll go back to my old business, railroading."

Settled with the State. The following counties settled with the State yesterday: Putnam, total, \$21,710.07; school retention, \$13,359.81. Boone, total. \$17,128.67; school retention, \$11,853.65. Crawford, total, \$3,466.47; school retention, \$2,613.39; Porter, total, \$13,729.89; school retention, \$8,511.62.

New bed-room sets at Wm. L. Elder's.

COLLEGES AND THE SCHOOLS

Educators of the Indiana Youth Come Together in Their Annual Meeting.

Prof. Kirtz Urges Preference for English in Collegiate Instruction-Prof. Parsons Says

Scholarship Alone Cannot Make Teachers.

PAPERS BY PROFESSORS. Proceedings of the Indiana College Association at the Denison.

The Indiana College Association met yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the parlors of the Denison, with C. A. Waldo, of Rose Polytechnic, presiding, and Prof. Stanley Coulter, of Purdue University, Lafayette, as secretary. The colleges, universities and schools represented by the half hundred persons present were Wabash, Franklin, Purdue, DePauw, State Normal, Hartsville, Coates, Hanover, Butler, Earlham, Moore's Hill, Rose Polytechnic, Vincennes and Bloomington. The first paper read was by Prof. Julia W. Snow, of Coates College, on "The Ethical Value of the Study of the Sciences." The essayist held that the prevention of evil and the giving of higher ideals must come through education, and that in education science plays no small part. "It teaches," said she, "the individual to think, and act, and do for himself. And it is this subjective value of science that is of the most importance. All thought leaves its impress on the human character, according as it applies to the higher faculties or to the lower emotions. It goes to build up character or to tear it down. Goethe's precept is: 'Live resolutely in the whole, in the good, in the beautiful.' And is not this just that toward which all are striving; and does not he more nearly reach the ideal who understands best and puts himself most in harmony with the universe, that which is infinitely great, and good, and beautiful? Science also has the unfathomable nature of God in raising mankind to a higher plane, physically, mentally and morally, and in giving the individual higher and keener sensibility to what is true, and beautiful, and right."

President E. G. Paine, of Hartsville College, read a paper on "Love the Basis of School Government." The writer was of the opinion that in school government fewer failures could be met by love than by any other authority. "Is it not better," he asked, "to fail, if fail we must, in such a way as to raise the least possible barrier to hope? A system of government that appeals some ethical value in pointing out to us he asked, "to fail, if fail we must, in such a way as to raise the least possible barrier to hope? A system of government that appeals to the sense of bonor, emphasizes personal responsibility, aims at self-control and exemplifies the law of love must rouse all the good in human nature and put a premium on the proprieties while it depresses all the lower and selfish propensities and places misconduct at a disadvantage. It is mean to betray confidence, but to outwit a spy or policeman, especially in the person of some keen-witted college professor, is only fair. Let students be trusted. Let them know that no indirection will be employed. Deal in private with each case needing discipline. Flagrant offenses may need public reproof. Investigate fully, giving due weight to explanatory and palliatory circumstances. Lead the offender to see the relations involved and his need of discipline, making it evident that discipline is administered in the spirit of love and helpfulness. Any other spirit and method of discipline seems to me useless for the immediate purpose, and adapted to develop character in the wrong direction."

Prof. Henry S. Kritz, of Wabash College, read a paper entitled, "A Much-needed Reform in our College Courses," in which he strongly held that more attention should be given to the English language. "By far the

strongly held that more attention should be given to the English language. "By far the greater part of those who graduate from our colleges," said the Professor, "expect to engage in some of the professions requiring the frequent use of the English language, and whether in the editorial sanctum directing the policy of political parties, or in the halfs of legislation devising measures for the prosperity and security of the public, or on the bench as jurists engaged in the administration of justice and the enforcement of the laws, or at the bar threading the mazes of legislation or unfolding and exposing the mysteries of crime or in and exposing the mysteries of crime, or in the pulpit expounding the great truths of revelation and seeking to win men to the practice and enjoyment of a better life; in all these positions their success will be found to de-pend in a large measure on the ability to make an effective use of their language. The careful study of the English language may well claim the atten-tion of the student, also, on account of the immense treasures of literature which it contains. So vast a store of intellectual wealth in every department of learning has never been hoarded in any other language, ancient or modern. And yet much of the best is but little knowu—is a veritable literary terra incognita except to a seect few, from a lack of such mastery of the language as is required in order to fully appreciate it. It is also the language of the foremost race in the march of modern civilization, and destined to become ere long more widely diffused than any tongue. Already it has spread far from the sea-girt isle of its origin beyond the barriers of the ocean on the one hand, displacing over a large part of this continent the dialects which but recently resounded with the war-whoop of savages, and on the other planting itself with the civilization of the conqueror on the plains of India in the midst of a people scarcely less barbarous. The star of empire has taken its course not only westward but eastward, and on the once far-off Pacific coast, and in the still more remote Australian lands, new realms of Englishlanguage as is required in order to fully ap-Pacific coast, and in the still more remote Australian lands, new realms of English-speaking people have sprung up as if by enchantment. The Anglo-Saxon race, distinguished above every other by the free-dom of their political and religious institutions, ennobled by the grandest discoveries in every science, enriched and adorned by the products of every art, binding the continents with iron bands and whitening the seas with the sails of their universal commerce, must long continue to maintain their pre-eminence and their language become the principal if not the universal language of the world."

At the evening session Prof. E. W. Kemp.

At the evening session Prof. E. W. Kemp, of the State Normal School, read a paper on "History in the Schools of Indians." After defining history as now understood, and giving the various phases in its evolution and the causes leading to its expansion, he considered the method in which the subject was taught in the schools of Indiana.

There were two prevalent methods, he said, the first of which might be called the text-book method, which at its best was but a memory exercise, giving, per-haps, a line of isolated facts, but no power to judge of the present by the past. This made history is a thing of the past, having no connection with the present. It has produced many teachers and thousands of students, who can all but repeat some textbook of history and who have scarcely an historical idea. Time spent in this kind of work is time wasted, money wasted, energy wasted; and the net result is to build up in the mind of the child a shackling historical structure which he has no interest in, and which must all be demolished before he can begin to synthesize the many elements of the life of our people into a fairly perfect building. "The second method," continued the Pro-"The second method," continued the Professor, "and there are comparatively few who use it, consists in using text-book, poem, novel, township, county, State, nation, etc., in assisting the child to draw up before it the thoughts, the feelings, the entire life of the past. This kind of work imparts a zest to historic research, teaches students to enter deeply into sympathy with the past, and will bring them under the educating responsibility of judging for themselves. The spirit of history is not in books, but in the world. A vast field of historical material is not to be found in historical material is not to be found in The paper was discussed by Professor

The paper was discussed by Professor Craig. of Purdue University; Professor Hodgin, of Earlham College; Prof. O. P. Jenkins, and Dr. George L. Curtiss, of DePanw University. Prof. C. A. Waldo, of Rose Polytechnic Institute, and president of the association, then delivered his annual address, his subject being "Mathematics in the College." The general object of this paper, he said, was to discuss the present condition of mathematical instruction in the country

"with but a single exception, comes the report that the mathematical courses are rapidly increasing in importance, and in this exceptional case there is no retrogression. I think it can be generally stated that mathematical students succeed as a class better than those who are not so inclined, and that they are usually 'good, all round men.' The replies from Indiana along this line were especially

emphatic."

Prof. Waldo's paper was discussed by President Eddy, of Rose Polytechnic; Prof. Morris, Wabash College; Prof. Stevens, Purdue University; Prof. Morse, Hanover College, and Dr. T. E. Mendenhall, of the United States Geodetic Survey. This morning the mathematical, language and other sections will meet, and this afternoon papers will be read by Prof. O. P. Jenkins, DePauw University; Prof. A. P. Carman, Purdue University, and Prof. C. H. Hall, Franklin College. The annual election of officers will also be held this afternoon.

THE TEACHERS OF THE STATE. An Address by Professor Parsons on Knowl-

edge of Instruction. The thirty-seventh annual session of the State Teachers' Association began last evening in Plymouth Church, and will continue to-day and to-morrow. The session opened with the solo, "My Queen" (Blumenthal), by Mrs. Florence N. Fiske, of Vevay, accompanied by Professor Kohl on the piano. This was followed by the address of the retiring president, Mr. J. A. Zeller. It was very brief and wholly informal, consisting merely of a pleasant introductory leading up to the presentation of the president-elect, Mr. W. W. Parsons, of Terre Haute. "What Constitutes a Teacher's Knowledge of Instruction?" was the subject of President Parson's address. In it he showed the difference between the student studying with a view to utilizing his acquisitions specifically in a profession and the student who studied without such a purpose. "How frequently," said the president, "we hear the statement that this or that subject is valuable for mental discipline and yet no educational phrase is more indefinte in meaning. The teacher who sees Latin as a means of cultivating the verbal memory only reveals that confession the whole character of his instruction in the subject. To say that a subject is disciplinary is to say very little about it until its particular disciplinary value is considered and shown both qualitatively and quantitatively. A subject may have such nature, both in respect of its have such nature, both in respect of its subject-matter and its organization as to be strongly disciplinary of one or several mental functions. Arithmetic, algebra and geometry, for example, seem to have special advantages for strengthening the power of abstract judgment and close, deductive thinking; history and geography, the practical judgment or judgment of affairs; English grammar, general reflection and introspection; music, drawing and literature, the capacity for esthetic appreciation and creapacity for esthetic appreciation and creapacity for esthetic appreciation and creation. All subjects pursued in an intelligent and thoroughly attentive way are fitted to develop and strengthen the power of concentration and attention. While it is true that subjects of instruction vary, both as to quality and quantity of intellectual and esthetic discipline to be gained by studying them, it probably remains that the disciplinary effect on the mind depends more on the method of pursuing the subject than on the specific nature of the subjectthan on the specific nature of the subject-matter considered. A teacher who under-stands the logic of the subject and is skillful stands the logic of the subject and is skillful in presenting it so as to exercise the learner in the most systematic way would probably make the subject least valuable, in itself, considered worth more than any other could be in unthinking and untrained hands. Whoever would most fully educate another by means of this or that subject, that is, in the most systematic manner, inform, discipline, train and inspire that other, must take careful account of the strictly educative or disciplinary character of the instrumentalities employed.

ities employed. "But there is at least," continued the speaker, "one other consideration that gives a study educational value. It embraces, to some extent, the two already considered and adds a new element. Perhaps the and adds a new element. Perhaps the most significant term for this is the word ethical. It is not simply moral, though it includes this. It is ethical. Some subjects are fitted to give more or less fully that rational insight into the world of nature, and of humanity, and into the permanent spiritual order of the world, that the individual most needs for life guidance. This is in the highest sense practical, but of course not in the utilitarian view heretofore considered. I incline to the view that, in the hands of wise teachers possessed of deep ethical insight, many of the subthat, in the hands of wise teachers possessed of deep ethical insight, many of the subjects of common-school education offer the opportunity for the most valuable and permanent form of ethical culture, not that they abound in moral maxims, or the distinct enunciation of principles of human conduct, but that they furnish glimpses at least of the great and abiding truth that the world order is an intelligent, reasonable, stable thing, and that every phase and department of the universe is a more or less adequate manifestation of this or less adequate manifestation of this reasonable order in which and to which the individual as a rational being must adapt his life. Sectarianism and dogmatic theology have and can have no place in the common, free, American public school; we may not fully agree upon a system of moral doctrine to be taught in the school, but to open to the vision of the pupil through the common subjects of secular instruction the world's essential stainstruction the world's essential sta-bility, as an expression of divine intelli-gence and reason, will always remain the teacher's privilege and highest duty. Every subject of nature well comprehended will reveal more and more fully the order, sys-tem and coherence of the natural world. Physics, chemistry, biology, geology and astronomy, if half what the specialists in these fields tell us is true, could not fail, under intelligent direction, to enlarge one's whole view of the significance of life. Arithmetic, algebra and all branches of mathematics reveal the world in its estab-lished mathematical order, which does not lished mathematical order, which does not for a moment respect the caprice and will-fuliness of the individual. History, geog-raphy, sociology reveal the world of humanity as really constituting an organic social whole, and they ought to show the individual the necessity of reinforcing the rational social order by every word and deed of his life. English grammar, logic and philosophy are introspective in their character, and they fail of one of their great educational possibilities if they do not impress the student with the substantial and valid character of the world of thought and spirit itself. This educational effect must be to give the student a more intelligent, rational and consistent view of nature, man and God. No teacher can be fitted to wield these subjects of study most efficiently as instru-ments to these high ends who has not patiently and profoundly considered them

in relation thereto. "The doctrine herein set forth," further said the president, "may be summarized in the proposition that a teacher's knowledge of a subject of instruction includes, in adof a subject of instruction includes, in addition to a thorough and comprehensive understanding of its subject matter—its materials—in their true organization, first, a clear view of the mental processes employed in thinking the subject, this to be acquired by a careful, painstaking introspective study; and, second, a profound consideration of the entire subject as an educational agency, this latter including, first its value as information, givfirst, its value as information, givas explained, and, third, as revealing more or less fully and in some phase or phases the abiding reasonable order of the word. To prevent any possible misconception, let it be added that the professional knowledge herein urged is not supposed in any way to take the place of scholarly attainments. Method cannot be, it is not offered as a substitute for the progress which the past ten years exhibits in the educational work of the State. If the closing decade of the century shall fulfill the promise of the present it will be due, in no small measure, to a continuance and a deepening of the professional spirit, the fidelity and devotion which have in the past characterized the common-school

teachers of the State.' At the close of the address the following were appointed a committee on nomination said, was to discuss the present condition of mathematical instruction in the country at large, with a special view toward the present relation of Indiana to this question.

"From every part of the State," he said.

"From every part of the State," he said.

Johnson; Seventh, W. W. Grant; Eighth, Professor Wiley; Ninth, S. N. Cragiu; Tenth, W. A. Barnes; Eleventh, C. A. Dugan; Twelfth, Miss Dunfee; Thirteenth; F.

M. Walter. It was announced that Rev. Myron Reed, of Denver, would not be here to deliver his lecture, "Choice of Books," and that his place would be supplied by Rev. O. C. McCulloch, who would deliver his illustrated lecture, "Land of the Scots." Messrs. R. A. Ogg. J. N. Study and H. A. Seratt were appointed to confer with a like committee from the College Association looking to a more perfeet union between the two organizations. The association then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, at which time about twenty children, under direction of Mrs. Eanny Featherstone, their teacher, will sing a number of songs. A number of boys from school No. 3 will sing "The Model Republic" this evening.

The Academy of Science, The executive committee of the Indiana Academy of Science met at the Denison last night to make arrangements for the session to-day. It was decided to have the two sections meet separately, both morning and afternoon, after the general sessions. Section A will consist of professors and students in zoology, botany and geology, and Section B of those in chemistry, physics and mathematics. To-day's programme was decided upon, and the committee will meet again at 5 o'clock this afternoon. To-night Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will lecture on the work of his department.

Other Educational Meetings. The High-school department will hold its first meeting this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when George W. Hubbard, of Madison, and Z. B. Leonard, of Elkhart, will read papers. The village and country school department and the department of township, town and city trustees will meet at the same hour. At the latter President James H. Smart, of Purdue, will address the meeting on "The Columbian Exposition-Shall Indiana be Represented?"

Alumni of the State University. The alumni of the State University will meet at the Grand Hotel this afternoon to consider the question of representation on the board of trustees. Several institutions have their alumni taking part in the general business and direction that concerns them, and it has long been the desire of the graduates of the State University to be so placed. It is urged that of the trustees at least four should be elected by the alumni.

THE LOCAL MANUFACTURERS.

Their Business Was Very Good and Collections Satisfactory During the Past Year.

The manufacturers of Indianapolis bear additional testimony to the general prosperity of the year and to the fact that the financial stringency did not affect all branches of industry. Mr. W. H. Perkins, of E. C. Atkins & Co., manufacturers of saws, informed a Journal reporter yesterday that 1890 with them had been a very successful year, surpassing in some respects the business of the previous year. Their factory had done all it could do with a general entargement of the plant. Collections averaged as well as ever, and were better than last year. The operations of the new tariff, Mr. Perkins said, had not affected their business, nor, as far as he could see, had it business, nor, as far as he could see, had it affected the country. He denounced the agitation over the alleged advance of prices as the work of malicious marplots.

The Sinker-Davis Company reported to the interviewer an increase of more than 30 per cent, in the business of its foundry and machine-shops, and that collections were indicative of a healthy condition. They were made this year with as much promptness as ever.

A representative of the Nordyke & Mar-mon Company said the year has been very much the same as 1889, with the results fa-

voring 1890 in some respects. The company has had no trouble with collections, and it was said the late financial breeze did not at all disturb its business.

At the Atlas works it was reported that there had been an increase in the year's volume of business over that of 1889. The works were constantly busy, and collections, somewhat to the surprise of the company, showed no evidence of financial troubles.

Otto Stechhan & Co., manufacturers of lounges and parlor furniture, had an enlarged volume of business, but on closer prices. Still, Mr. Stechhan said to the re-

prices. Still, Mr. Stechhan said to the reporter, the year has been altogether satisfactory, both in sales and collections.

The Indianapolis Cabinet Company had an increase of 33 per cent. in its business during the year, due to a greater foreign demand than usual, as well as larger sales in this country. Collections were all that could be desired, and no bad debts had been contracted. The company had correspondents in every part of the country, and through them received assurances of a heavy future demand for its products. heavy future demand for its products.

Spiegel, Thoms & Co., manufacturers of furniture, reported that their wholesale business for the year showed a marked increase, and that the retail trade held its own. Collections gave them no trouble, and failures among their customers were very few and due more to dishonesty than

from any general cause.

Reports from other large manufacturers were of the same tenor, evidencing a development and solidity that promise the best results for the coming year. From smaller industries, too, good reports were received, showing that as a whole the manufacturing interests had been as strongly and profitably sustained as the interests of bankers, wholesale and realestate men.

CHANGE IN THE RAM'S HORN.

A Unique Publication That Has Had a Hard Time of It, but Is About Over Its Troubles.

E. P. Brown, editor and proprietor of the Ram's Horn, has recently perfected arrangements by which the permanence and success of his unique publication are assured. By the arrangement alluded to the management of the business and mechanical departments of the paper passes into the hands of D. H. Ranck, who becomes its publisher. The Ram's Horn has struggled along in the face of difficulties that would have appalled a man of average courage. Since the appearance of the first number, nine months ago, Mr. Brown has done all the editorial ago, Mr. Brown has done all the editorial work, and the business department has looked after itself. With no one to push it the publication has compelled recognition by its own inherent merit, as a paid-up subscription list of over four thousand will testify. Mr. Brown will retain entire editorial control. He is a writer of ability and experience, and is especially pungent and epigrammatic as a paragrapher. He has been a printer, publisher, soldier, infidel and evangelist; has a keen sense of humor and a genius for portraying it. The change in the Ram's Horn will take place to-morrow, and the offices of the paper will be as heretoiore, in Vajen's Block.

The Chinese Masons.

The Chinese Masons resumed their convention yesterday morning, and mitiated sixteen candidates into the mysteries of the first degree. Two more candidates arscholarship. The doctrine asserted is that scholarship alone and of itself does not qualify for the work of the school-room; that a professional knowledge of subjects is a valid and necessary addition to this, and that it consists fundamentally in the phases of study outlined. The teachers of Indiana may be fairly congratulated upon the progress which the past, ten years exrived last night, and will also take the first still remains indefinite.

Warren-Miller Contest.

The Warren-Miller glove contest occurs to-night at Tomlinson Hall, and the principals are both in fine trim and confident of winning. Miller is not handicapped this time by illness and says there is no such thing as defeat for him to-night. Warren is as certain of victory as the day he came here from Chicago, and the indications point to a very pretty exhibition. Miller has reduced his weight to 118, and Warren tips the beam at close to that figure. THE YALE ALUMNI.

Around an Elegantly-Spread Dinner-Table They Revive Memories of College Days.

The Yale alumnt of Indianapolis held their eighth annual dinner at the Columbia Club Building last evening, the menu being choice and well served. The toastmaster was Rev. Dr. N. A. Hyde, the first toast being "The National University," responded to in a very felicitous style by Rev. John Hilliard Ranger. Following this came responses to "Commerce," Jacquelin S. Holliday; "The Pedagogue," Charles S. Wiley; "The College Cosmopolite," Alpheus Henry Snow: "The Undergraduate," Joseph R. Herod; "The Graduate," W. A. Van Buren; "Arida Nutrix Leonum." Clinton L. Hare, and "The Freshman," Howard Wiggins. There were present at the dinner, in addition to those named, Frederick R. Judson, Fred-erick S. Chase, DeWitt C. Holbrook, Robert erick S. Chase, DeWitt C. Holbrook, Robert B. Stimson, James M. Winters, Charles B. Rockwood, Merrill Moores, Sam'l M. Foster, Edw. L. Whittemere, Wm. P. Herod, Henry E. Hord, Evans Woolen, Wm. H. Coburn, Henry C. Atkins, Augustus Coburn, Edw. E. Gates, Harry Woolen, Frederick M. Ayres, John B. Winstandley, Frank O. Dorsey, Garrard Comly. The oldest member of this association is Alexander C. Lanier, a graduate of 1844, and the next oldest is Dr. Hyde, of the class of 1847, who presided. The evening was delightfully spent, no small share of it being devoted to the singing of college songs. the singing of college songs.

Mortality Report for the Year. Chief Clerk Hedden, of the city Board of Health, will complete his annual report today. The mortality exhibit is better than it was in 1889, as there have been only 1,-618 deaths from natural causes this year, against 1,798 last year. The following table shows the comparative number of deaths from various diseases in the two years:

Scarlet fever..... Diphtheria..... Pneumonia.....

During the past year there were reported 228 deaths from violent causes, including sunstroke, suicide and murder.

Hergt's Hands Badly Injured. Charles Hergt and Charles Woolweaver, whose houses adjoin, near the corner of Maxwell and Coe streets, engaged in a fight yesterday over some elight matter. Hergt was getting the better of his opponent until the latter seized a stick and battered him on the back of his hands. Hergt's injuries were so severe that he went to the City Hospital to have them dressed. He afterward swore out a warrant before Justice of the Peace Feibleman, charging Woolweaver with assault and battery.

Schaefer and Ives. F. Tabue, general superintendent of the

Brunswick-Balke Billiard Company, of Cincinnati, was in the city last night. "It was our intention," he said to a reporter, "to have Schaefer and Ives give an exhibition billiard contest here last Saturday night. They will be here early in January. however, for they have agreed to come as soon as we name the date."

Will Continue Another Week.

The grand art display at the parlors of the White Sewing Machine Company, 66 North Pennsylvania street, will continue another week, in order to give all the ladies of the city an opportunity to see this elegant and wonderful display of fine work wrought on the White.

Dunlap's Hats At Seaton's hat store, 27 North Pennsylvania

We have several good sleighs we offer at very low prices to close out. Send for catalogue. Ice tools, Wm. T. Woods's manufacture, the best on the market. HILDEBRAND & FUGATE.

WORK PERFECTLY, AND ARE DURABLE. We have testimonials from Indianapolis people as to the qualities of the M. & D. WROUGHT.STENL BANGES. Cast Banges at very low prices. Wood and Slate Mantels. Natural-gas Stoves of all kinds. Argand Base-Burners. We cannot be undersold. Call and see our stock and get prices.

WM. H. BENNETT,

38 South Meridian street.

HUMS.

215

That is what Holiday week does with us-hums. The crowds did not stop with Christmas. New Year's remembrances are in much demand. We think we have the nicest things in this way for the least money and more of them than any-body. Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, rarest forms in Bronze, Cut Glass and Silverware. Take your choice.

48 and 50 North Illinois St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! The greatest bargains ever offered in Cloaks can be found at our store this week.

Seal Plush Sacques, Jackets and New-markets—all must be sold at some price. Save money by seeing our Cloaks before UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, only 23c, Ladies' al!-Wool Scarlet Vests only 58c, worth \$1. Gents' Heavy Merino Underwear at 23c, Gents' Fancy Striped Underwear at 48c,

worth 75c. Blankets at 79c a pair. Corsets from 25c up. Great sale of remnants Tuesday. Good Comforts only 75c. Aprons from 1212c up.

WILEY & GROHS. 48 and 50 North Illinois St.

### CUT PRICES

We will make special prices on HOLIDAY STOCK for the next

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO., 26 East Washington St.

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